

# **Exhibit 15**

## **Part 2**

investments in the master fund should be reported by the U.S. feeder fund as ownership of foreign equity on the TIC SHC (A) and TIC Form SLT report. If a U.S. custodian holds the foreign security, the U.S. custodian would have the reporting responsibility to report on the TIC SHC (A) and the TIC Form SLT report.

**Example 4**

A foreign investment manager creates a U.S. Master Fund, a Cayman Feeder Fund, and a U.S. Feeder Fund. The investments between the foreign manager and the U.S. feeder fund are direct investments. However, the investment that the foreign feeder fund has in the U.S. master fund is portfolio investment and should be reported in the TIC system. Purchases and sales of the master fund shares by the foreign feeder fund should be reported on the TIC S as transactions in U.S. equity by the U.S. master fund and the master fund should also report the ownership of their shares by the foreign feeder funds as the issuer of the domestic security on the TIC SHL (A) and TIC Form SLT report. If a U.S. custodian holds the domestic security, the U.S. custodian would have the reporting responsibility to report on the TIC SHL (A) and TIC SLT Form.

Exclude any investment between the investment manager or other entity that formed the funds (as a general partner) and all the entities it creates. These are direct investments and should be reported to the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Note: The descriptions of the various examples are based on common master/feeder fund structures. It is possible for there to be different types of structures when creating these funds and they may be called different names by some entities. Ultimately, if the investment is not direct investment, then it will fall into the category of portfolio investment and needs to be reported as part of the TIC system.

d. Fund ownership by Pension and Retirement Plans (including those of State and Local governments, including municipalities)- A state pension plan holds foreign investments through (a) onshore funds (including funds of hedge funds) and (b) offshore funds (including funds of hedge funds). For the purposes of TIC, the requirement to report is based on the country in which the fund is legally established.

i. The investments in onshore U.S. funds (including funds of hedge funds) are investments in U.S.-resident entities and are therefore not reportable in TIC. *our GP*

ii. The investments in offshore funds (including funds of hedge funds) are investments in foreign-resident entities, and are therefore reportable in TIC. Only the shares of the funds themselves are reportable (not their underlying investments), and only if the pension investments are portfolio investment. Such pension investments in off shore funds are reportable as equities in columns 12 and 13 opposite the countries of registration (residence) of the funds. If those investments are direct investments, such as general partnership interests, then the investments are reportable to the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce. If a U.S. custodian holds the foreign portfolio interests in the offshore funds on behalf of the pension plans, the U.S. custodian would have the reporting responsibility to report on the TIC SHC (A) and the TIC Form SLT report.

## 2. Limited Partnerships

Foreign-resident limited partner ownership interests in U.S.-resident limited partnerships and U.S.-resident limited partner ownership interests in foreign-resident limited partnerships should be reported as equities. Limited partners' ownership interests usually do not carry voting rights; therefore, all ownership interests, even those greater than 10%, are considered portfolio interests, and are reportable in the TIC system.

*So our pensions don't report the GP interest. But check BEA Forms*

General partnership ownership interests are always considered to be direct

investments and should be excluded from this report. These interests are reportable to the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce (see Direct Investment in the Glossary).

### 3. Securities Involved In Repurchase and Securities Lending Arrangements

A repurchase agreement (repo) is an arrangement involving the sale of securities at a specified price for cash with a commitment to repurchase the same or similar securities at a specified price on a future date. A reverse repo is an agreement whereby a security is purchased at a specified price with a commitment to resell the same or similar securities at a specified price on a specified future date. Securities lending/borrowing arrangements are agreements whereby the ownership of a security is transferred in return for collateral, usually another security or cash, under condition that the security or similar security will revert to its original owner at a future date. All of these arrangements, as well as buy/sell agreements, should be treated as follows:

- a. Securities sold under repurchase agreements or lent under securities lending arrangements, or collateral provided, should be reported by the original owner of the securities as if the securities were continuously held; that is, as if the repurchase or security lending agreement did not exist.
- b. Securities, including collateral, temporarily acquired under reverse repurchase or borrowing or lending arrangements should not be reported.
- c. However, if cash was temporarily received as collateral and was used to purchase securities, those securities should be reported.

### 4. Depositary Receipts/ADRs/Shares

Depositary receipts/shares, including American depositary receipts (ADRs) or bearer depositary receipts are certificates representing the ownership of securities issued by foreign residents. Issuers of depositary receipts/shares should not report their holdings of the actual, underlying, foreign securities. Only U.S.-residents' holdings of the depositary receipts/shares should be reported as holdings of foreign equities.

#### H. SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

##### 1. Reporting Dates/Deadlines

Data on the TIC Form SLT report must be reported as of the last business day of the month (as-of date). The TIC Form SLT report must be submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank no later than the 23<sup>rd</sup> calendar day of the month following the report as-of date. If the due date of the report falls on a weekend or holiday, the TIC Form SLT report should be submitted the following business day.

##### 2. Where to Report

Reporting entities that are banks, depository institutions, bank holding companies or financial holding companies (BHCs/FHCs) should file their reports with the Federal Reserve Bank of the District in which the reporting entity is located, unless instructed otherwise by their District Federal Reserve Bank. All other reporting entities should file their reports with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY), regardless of where they are located.

##### 3. How to Report

TIC Form SLT report must be submitted electronically by using the Federal Reserve System's "Reporting Central" electronic submission system. It is easy to use, secure, provides confirmation of the receipt of the data, and performs a number of validity checks of your file format.

- a. For more information on how to submit data using Reporting Central contact the TIC SLT staff at 212 720-6300 or 646 720-6300. Alternatively, additional information for Reporting Central can be obtained at:

<https://www.frbservices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/>

##### 4. Signature Requirements

The signature page of the TIC Form SLT must be retained by the reporter.

5. Reporter ID Number

Each reporting entity has been assigned a “RSSD-ID” number by the Federal Reserve System. To ensure proper processing, this ID must be entered in the space provided on each form. If you do not know your RSSD ID number, please call the Federal Reserve Bank to which you file.

6. Data Retention

Reports must be retained for three years from the date of submission.

7. Review of Data and Request for Revised Data

Data submitted on this Treasury International Capital (TIC) form are reviewed by the Federal Reserve Bank. As a result of this review, the respondent may be asked by the Federal Reserve Bank’s staff to provide supplemental information, including reasons for significant data changes between reporting periods, or submit revisions as necessary.

### III. PART A AND B INSTRUCTIONS

If a reporting entity is a U.S.-resident issuer and/or end- investor **and** a U.S.-resident custodian (as described in Section II.A), both Part A and Part B of the report form must be completed. Part A (custodian reporting) should include only those long-term securities held in custody by the reporting entity for unaffiliated U.S. investors. Part B (issuer and/or end-investor reporting) should include all other long-term securities positions, including U.S. securities that the reporting entity has issued and foreign securities the reporting entity holds as an end-investor. Part B should also include all long-term securities that the reporting entity has issued directly into the foreign market and are held directly by foreign residents, that is, where neither a U.S.-resident custodian nor U.S.-resident central securities depository is used by the reporting entity. If the reporting entity, or one of its consolidated U.S. subsidiaries, is the custodian for securities it is reporting as an end-investor or as an issuer, those securities should be reported only on Part B. If Part A or Part B is not applicable, place a check mark on the line next to “Not Applicable”.

#### IV. COLUMN BY COLUMN INSTRUCTIONS (PARTS A AND B)

##### A. LONG-TERM U.S. SECURITIES OWNED BY FOREIGN RESIDENTS (COLUMNS 1 THROUGH 9)

The fair market value of long-term U.S. securities owned by foreign residents for portfolio investment purposes should be reported according to the type of security and type of foreign holder of record. Columns 1, 3, 5 and 7 should be used to report when the holders of record are foreign official institutions (FOIs) and Columns 2, 4, 6 and 8 should be used to report when the holders of record are not FOIs, i.e., all other foreigners.

##### B. BY TYPE OF FOREIGN HOLDER

###### 1. Foreign Official Institutions (FOIs) (Columns 1, 3, 5 and 7)

Report the fair market value of long-term U.S. securities owned by Foreign Official Institutions, which include national governments, international and regional organizations, and sovereign wealth funds. Please refer to the Department of the Treasury document, "Partial List of Selected Foreign Institutions Classified as 'Official' For Purposes of Reporting on the Treasury International Capital (TIC) Forms" (See Appendix C). FOIs include foreign government embassies, consulates, and similar diplomatic offices that are located in the U.S. If you are unsure of the FOI status of an entity not on the list, please contact your TIC Form SLT report analyst.

###### 2. All Other Foreigners (Columns 2, 4, 6 and 8)

Report the fair market value of long-term U.S. securities owned by all other foreign residents for portfolio investment purposes. All other foreigners (non-FOIs) are all foreign-resident entities that do not meet the definition of a Foreign Official Institution. These foreign-resident entities include banks, securities brokers and dealers, departments and agencies of foreign state, provincial, and local governments, foreign government-sponsored businesses, other foreign financial and non-financial businesses and foreign individuals (natural persons). Include in these

columns holdings of foreign affiliated banking offices and nonbanking offices and subsidiaries of the reporter.

C. BY TYPE OF SECURITY

1. U.S. Treasury and Federal Financing Bank Bonds and Notes (Columns 1 and 2)

Report the fair value of long-term securities (bonds and notes) issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Federal Financing Bank held for the accounts of foreign residents. Include STRIPS, CATS, COUGARS, LIONS, TIGRS, and other instruments that are collateralized by the U.S. Treasury and Federal Financing Bank issues.

2. Bonds of U.S. Government Corporations and Federally Sponsored Agencies (Columns 3 and 4)

Report the fair value of long-term securities (bonds, notes, debentures and asset-backed securities) issued by or guaranteed by United States Government corporations or Federally- sponsored agencies. A list of U.S. Agencies is available the Glossary.

3. U.S. Corporate and Other Bonds (Columns 5 and 6)

Report the fair value of long-term debt obligations of U.S. states and local governments, including municipalities, and of private companies organized under the laws of the United States and all other issuers of U.S. debt securities. Examples of long-term debt securities are bonds, notes, debentures, asset-backed securities (mortgage-backed securities and all other asset-backed securities), covered bonds and perpetual bonds.

4. U.S. Equities (Columns 7 and 8)

Report the fair value of long-term equities, including common stock, preferred stock and fund shares, issued by entities resident in the United States.

5. Foreign Securities Owned by U.S. Residents (Columns 10 through 13)

Ownership of long-term foreign securities by U.S. residents for portfolio investment

purposes should be reported according to the type of security.

6. Foreign Government Bonds (Column 10)

Report the fair value of long-term debt securities (bond, notes, debentures and asset-backed securities) issued by foreign central governments, international and regional organizations, and foreign official institutions.

7. Foreign Corporate and Other Bonds (Column 11)

Report the fair value of long-term securities issued by public and private corporations and entities resident outside the United States. Include in this column securities issued by departments and agencies of foreign state, provincial and local governments, and foreign government-sponsored corporations.

8. Foreign Equities (Column 12)

Report fair value of long-term equities issued by public and private corporations and other entities resident outside the United States. Include in this column holdings of American Depository Receipts (ADRs).

## V. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OF WHICH ROWS

A. OF WHICH: BY TYPE OF SECURITY

1. Asset-Backed Securities (8999-1)

Report the portion of asset-backed securities (both mortgage-backed securities and all other asset-backed securities) reported in Columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 13.

2. Fund Shares (8401-8)

Report the portion of fund shares and other portfolio equity interest in funds reported in Columns 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13.

B. OF WHICH: BY TYPE OF U.S. ISSUER

Report the portion of "U.S. Corporate and Other Bonds" (Columns 5 and 6), "U.S.

Equities" (Columns 7 and 8) and the "Grand Total" (Column 9) that were issued by U.S.-resident depository institutions, other financial organizations, non-financial organizations, and state and local general governments and municipalities.

The type of issuer should be based on the primary business activities of the actual issuer of the securities, not on the activities of the top U.S. company in the consolidated organization.

1. Depository Institutions (8264-3)

Report the portion of U.S. securities issued by U.S.-resident commercial banks and other depository institutions that are held by or issued to foreign residents in columns 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

U.S.-resident depository institutions include: U.S. commercial banks (national banks; state-chartered commercial banks; trust companies that perform commercial banking business); U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks; U.S. industrial banks; and banking Edge Act and Agreement Corporations.

Other U.S. depository institutions include: Building or savings and loan associations; homestead associations; cooperative banks; non-bank banks; credit unions; and mutual or stock savings banks. Include securities issued by credit unions sponsored by state and local governments, including municipalities.

2. Other Financial Organizations (8265-1)

Report the portion of U.S. securities issued by other U.S.-resident financial organizations in columns 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. This category covers U.S. securities issued by U.S.-resident financial organizations, other than depository institutions, that are held by or issued to foreign residents. Examples of other financial organizations include, but are not limited to, broker/dealers, bank holding companies (BHCs), insurance corporations, financial holding companies (FHCs), money market funds, pension funds, investment banks, private equity companies, credit card issuers, hedge funds and trusts. Include securities issued by state, local and municipal

pension, retirement and insurance funds.

3. Non-Financial Organizations (8267-8)

Report the portion of U.S. securities issued by U.S.-resident non-financial organizations, households, and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) that are held by or issued to foreign residents in columns 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Non-financial organizations are organizations whose principal activity is the production of goods or non-financial services. Examples include, but are not limited to corporations, partnerships, enterprises and nonprofit institutions that produce goods or non-financial services. Include securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of state, local and municipal governments, such as government-owned utilities, hospitals, and parking authorities, that provide goods or non-financial services that are not strictly governmental in nature in exchange for money.

4. State and Local General Government (8268-6)

Report the portion of U.S. securities issued by U.S.-resident state and local general governments and municipalities that are held by or issued to foreign residents in columns 5, 6 and 9. These securities include revenue, general obligation, and other debts that are their direct liabilities. Exclude securities issued by state, local, or municipal agencies and instrumentalities that perform functions that are not strictly governmental in nature. For example, exclude securities issued by government-sponsored credit unions, utilities, hospitals and parking authorities that provide financial or non-financial services in exchange for money. Also exclude securities issued by state, local, or municipal pension, retirement and insurance funds.

C. OF WHICH: BY TYPE OF U.S. HOLDER

Report the portion of foreign securities (Columns 10 through 13) that are owned by U.S.-resident depository institutions, other financial organizations and non-financial organizations. For Part B reporting, the reporting entity should provide the "By type of U.S. holder" information for the parts of its consolidated entity that own foreign securities.

1. Depository Institutions (8166-3)

Report the portion of foreign securities owned by commercial banks and other depository institutions organized under the laws of the United States in columns 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Commercial banks in the United States include: U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks; national banks; state-chartered commercial banks; trust companies that perform commercial banking business; industrial banks; and banking Edge Act and Agreement Corporations.

Other depository institutions in the United States include: Building or savings and loan associations; homestead associations; cooperative banks; non-bank banks; credit unions; and mutual or stock savings banks. Include foreign securities owned by credit unions sponsored by state and local governments and municipalities.

2. Other Financial Organizations (8164-7)

Report the portion of foreign securities owned by other U.S.-resident financial organizations in columns 10, 11, 12 and 13. This category covers foreign securities held by U.S.-resident financial organizations other than U.S. depository institutions. Examples of other financial organizations include, but are not limited to, broker/dealers, bank holding companies (BHCs), insurance corporations, financial holding companies (FHCs), money market funds, public and private pension funds, investment banks, private equity companies, credit card issuers, hedge funds and trusts. Include foreign securities owned by state, local and municipal pension, retirement and insurance funds.

3. Non-Financial Organizations (8165-5)

Report the portion of foreign securities owned by U.S.-resident non-financial organizations, households, and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) in columns 10, 11, 12 and 13. Non-financial organizations are organizations whose principal activity is the production of goods or non-financial services. Examples include, but are not limited to corporations, partnerships, enterprises and nonprofit

institutions that produce goods or non-financial services. Include securities owned by agencies and instrumentalities of state, local and municipal governments, such as government-owned utilities, hospitals, and parking authorities, that provide goods or non-financial services that are not strictly governmental in nature in exchange for money. Exclude foreign securities owned by general government (U.S. federal, state and local governments and municipalities) from "non-financial organizations."

APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SAMPLE REPORTING TIC FORM SLT

This form is available at the following TIC website:

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/forms-slt.aspx>

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION  
CODES FOR COUNTRIES, AREAS & INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
TO BE USED FOR PURPOSES OF REPORTING ON  
TREASURY INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FORMS

The most recent version of this appendix is now a separate document.  
A copy is on the TIC website at:

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/foihome.aspx>

APPENDIX C

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

CERTAIN FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFIED AS OFFICIAL,  
A LIST TO BE USED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF REPORTING ON  
TREASURY INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL (TIC) FORMS

The most recent version of this appendix is now a separate document.  
A copy is on the TIC website at:

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/foihome.aspx>

APPENDIX D

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

GLOSSARY

The most recent version of this appendix is now a separate document.  
A copy is on the TIC website at:

<http://www.treasury.gov/ticdata/Publish/ticglossary-june2014.pdf>

**TIC GLOSSARY June 2014**

**ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT** – An institution responsible for administering a loan, acting on behalf of all lenders, and acting as a conduit for all payments in a loan syndication.

**AFFILIATE** – A foreign-resident affiliate is any foreign-resident entity for which the reporter owns 10 percent or more of its voting equity (or the equivalent); or any foreign-resident "parent" company which owns 10 percent or more of the reporter's voting equity (or the equivalent); or any foreign-resident company which is a subsidiary (50 percent or more owned) of a foreign parent company of the reporter.

**AMERICAN DEPOSITORY RECEIPT (ADR)** – Negotiable certificates, typically issued by a U.S.-resident company for securities (usually shares of stock) issued by a foreign corporation. The securities are backed by the foreign securities, which are held in a custodial account, either at the issuing bank or by an agent. The ADRs themselves may be held in U.S. or foreign banks. ADRs are considered foreign securities. (To avoid double counting, the custodial holdings of the foreign securities are not reportable.)

**AMERICAN DEPOSITORY SHARE (ADS)** – Negotiable securities certificate issued in the United States by transfer agents acting on behalf of foreign issuers, where the foreign issuers absorb part or all of the handling costs involved. The ADS should be reported, not the foreign securities held in custody.

**ASSET POOLS** – A collection of assets (securities, real estate, currencies, commodities). Funds and other investment vehicles usually invest in asset pools.

**ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES** – Securitized interests in a pool of assets, which give the purchaser a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying assets. These pools may be derived from mortgage loans, auto loans, credit card receivables, vehicle and equipment leases, consumer loans, commercial loans or other assets. ABS give the holder an undivided interest in the securitized assets and payments made from the cash flows received by the issuer from the payments of principal and interest from the borrowers. (ABS include mortgage-backed securities (MBS), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), and stripped asset-backed securities. ABS do not include securities, such as covered bonds or pfandbriefes, where the security is collateralized, but the holder of the security does not have a claim of the cash flows generated by the collateral.)

**BEARER BOND** – Securities that are not registered in the name of their owner. The owner collects interest and dividends upon presentation of detachable coupons to a bank or fiduciary agent.

**BEARER BOOK-ENTRY SECURITIES** – See BEARER GLOBAL NOTES/CERTIFICATES.

**BEARER GLOBAL NOTES/CERTIFICATES** – Bearer notes issued to one or more dealers that are represented by a single global note in bearer form and are intended to be the backing for

registered securities issued by the central security depository. (See also GLOBAL NOTES/CERTIFICATES.)

**BRADY BONDS** – Collateralized dollar-denominated bonds issued by a foreign government or central bank in exchange for loans under the Brady Plan. Brady Bonds are considered long-term debt securities.

**BROKERAGE BALANCES** – Cash balances: 1) held by U.S. residents in brokerage and margin accounts with foreign residents; and 2) held by foreign residents in brokerage and margin accounts at U.S.-resident entities. Brokerage balances should be reported gross and include funds that may be freely withdrawn or held to support positions in futures, securities or other financial instruments.

The following are examples that generate cash balances in brokerage balances:

- Cash proceeds from selling securities short.
- Cash margin or collateral placed to support open positions in futures (initial, maintenance and margin) or options on exchanges, over-the-counter derivatives, and excess cash margin or collateral retained from previous settlements of positions.
- Cash margin lent to foreign residents for their purchases of securities.
- Cash interest and dividends on securities that have been pledged as collateral with foreign residents.

**CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORY (CSD)** – CSDs hold securities, either in certificated or uncertificated (dematerialized) form, to enable the transfer of ownership of securities.

CSDs are not necessarily custodians, since they may be responsible only for registering and settling security transactions. The major U.S. central securities depository is Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (DTCC) and the major foreign- resident central securities depositories are Euroclear and Clearstream.

**CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CDS)** – See NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

**COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATION (CMO)** – Mortgage-backed securities, which give the purchaser a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying mortgages. CMOs are usually characterized by a multi-tranche or multi-class serialized structure.

**COMMERCIAL PAPER** – A promissory note either unsecured or backed by assets such as loans or mortgages. They are usually sold at a discount and customarily have a maturity of 270 days or less.

**COMMINGLED ACCOUNT** – An account in which the investment funds of individual clients are pooled, with each client owning portions of the pooled account.

**COMMODITY-LINKED DERIVATIVES** – Commodity contracts are contracts that have a return, or portion of their return, linked to the price of, or to an index of, precious metals, petroleum, lumber, agricultural products, etc.

**COMMON STOCK** – A security representing units of equity ownership in a corporation. Common stock claims are subordinate to the claims of bondholders, preferred stockholders, and general creditors. Owners typically are entitled to vote on the selection of directors and other important matters as well as to receive dividends on their holdings.

**CONVERTIBLE BOND** – A bond that can be exchanged at a set price for equity securities by the holder under certain conditions.

**CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES** – Corporate securities (usually preferred shares or bonds) that are exchangeable for a set number of another form (usually common shares) at a pre-stated price.

**COVERED BOND** – Also known as Mortgage Bond or Pfandbriefe. A bond that is backed by loans, typically mortgages, but does not give the purchaser a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying assets.

**CREDIT BALANCES** – Liabilities to a third party that are incidental to, or that arise from, the exercise of banking powers, including the payment of checks and lending of money. They must be no larger than necessary for the specific transaction. Credit balances are reported as deposits.

**CREDIT DERIVATIVES** – Contracts in which the payout is linked primarily to some measure of the creditworthiness of one or more credits. Credit derivatives are arrangements that allow one party (the “beneficiary”) to transfer the credit risk of a “reference asset” or “reference entity” to another party (the “guarantor”). Credit derivatives include credit default swaps, total return swaps and credit options.

**CUSTODIAN** – An organization that manages or administers the custody or safekeeping of stock certificates, debt securities, or other assets for institutional and private investors.

**DEALERS** – A securities dealer is an entity that engages in buying securities for its own account. However, the definition of securities dealers excludes depository institutions and other institutions acting in a fiduciary capacity. See the Securities Exchange Act for a list of the activities that constitutes a dealer.

**DEPOSIT NOTES** – A debt security issued by a bank, backed by federal deposit insurance up to \$100,000 in principal and interest. They pay a fixed rate of interest and can be issued in book entry or certificate form.

**DEPOSITORY RECEIPTS** – Negotiable certificates evidencing the deposit of publicly traded securities. Depository Receipts can be listed on an exchange to ease trading in markets outside that of the issuing corporation. Depository receipts are available in various forms, including American (ADR), which represent shares of a non-U.S. corporation and are considered foreign

equity securities; European (EDR), which represent shares of either a U.S. or non-U.S. corporation and are used to access the European markets; Global (GDR) and International (IDR), which represent shares of either a U.S. or non-U.S. corporation; and American Depository Shares (ADS), which represent individual shares of a non-U.S. corporation.

**DEPOSITORY** – An entity that holds securities, either in certificated or uncertificated (dematerialized) form, to enable the transfer of ownership of securities. Depositories are not necessarily custodians, since they may be responsible only for registering and settling security transactions. The major U.S. depository is Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (DTCC).

**DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION** – Any financial institution that accepts deposits. Depository institutions include government-sponsored credit unions.

U.S. depository institutions include:

U.S. government-sponsored credit unions, U.S. commercial banks (national banks, state-chartered commercial banks, trust companies that perform commercial banking business), U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, U.S. industrial banks, and banking Edge Act and Agreement Corporations, building or savings and loan associations, homestead associations, cooperative banks, non-bank banks, credit unions, and mutual or stock savings banks."

**DEPOSITS** – The unpaid balance of money or its equivalent received or held by a bank in the usual course of business and for which it has given or is obligated to give credit, either conditionally or unconditionally, including balances in a checking, savings, or time account, or which are evidenced by its certificate of indebtedness, or other similar name, or a check or draft drawn against a deposit account and certified by the bank, or a letter of credit or a traveler's check on which the bank is primarily liable.

**DERIVATIVE CONTRACT** – A derivative contract is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- It has: (a) one or more underlyings; (b) one or more notional amounts; and (c) payment provisions. These terms determine the amount of the settlement or settlements, and, in some cases, whether or not a settlement is required.
- It requires no initial net investment, or an initial net investment that is much smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- Its terms require or permit net settlement, it can readily be settled net by a means outside the contract, or it provides for delivery of an asset that puts the recipient in a position not substantially different from net settlement.

**DEVELOPMENT BANKS** – Entities owned by national governments other than the United States and are established to promote economic development of sectors of the economy, such as trade, housing, agriculture, finance and industry.